

**EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE REVISED BACHELOR PROGRAMME EUROPEAN LAW SCHOOL of the Faculty of Law, as referred to in Section 7.13 of the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act, for the academic year 2023-2024, approved and adopted by the Faculty Board of Maastricht University's Faculty of Law.**

**Chapter 1  
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1  
Applicability of the regulations

These regulations apply to the teaching and examinations in the bachelor programme European Law School provided by the Faculty of Law with effect from academic year 2023-2024. For students who started their bachelor programme European Law School as of academic year 2022-2023 or earlier, the transitional regulations apply as stated in annex 1.

Article 2  
Definitions

The following definitions apply in these regulations:

- a. WHW: The Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (Wet op het hoger onderwijs en wetenschappelijk onderzoek);
- b. student: A person registered at Maastricht University in order to attend the programme and/or take part in assessments of the programme;
- c. assessment component: part of the assessment of a programme component;
- d. assessment: set of assessment components of a programme component;
- e. final examination: The European Law School bachelor's programme is concluded with the bachelor's final examination. To pass the final examination, all the programme components must be completed with a satisfactory assessment/evaluation;
- f. study load: the bachelor's programme has a study load of 180 ECTS credits; each credit represents a study load of 28 hours;
- g. Board of Examiners: the Board of Examiners referred to in Section 7.12 of the WHW;
- h. Director of studies: the responsible staff member, as stated in Article 7.12(1) WHW;
- i. examiner: the person designated by the Board of Examiners in accordance with Article 6.4 of the Faculty Regulations;
- j. Faculty: the organisational unit within Maastricht University where teaching and research are conducted;
- k. Education Office: the department within the Faculty that provides administrative and organisational support for the education process;
- l. BSA committee: the committee appointed by the Faculty Board to carry out the activities specified in Article 46(3) in respect of the binding study advice;
- m. MoMi committee: the committee of two members of the academic staff appointed by the Faculty Board to carry out the activities specified in Article 46(4) in respect of failure to meet the study progress requirement;
- n. propaedeutic phase: the first study year of the bachelor's programme. The study load of the propaedeutic phase amounts to 60 credits;
- o. post-propaedeutic phase: the second and third study years of the bachelor's programme. The study load of the post-propaedeutic phase amounts to 120 ECTS credits;
- p. EER: Education and Examination Regulations;
- q. Dean: the Dean, as stated in Article 1.1 of the Faculty Regulations;

r. Faculty Board: the Faculty Board, as stated in Article 2.1 of the Faculty Regulations.

The other terms have the meaning assigned to them in the WHW.

## **Chapter 2 ADMISSION**

### Article 3

#### Pre-education requirements

1.

A prospective student is admissible to the programme if they hold a VWO diploma as referred to in Article 7.24 WHW, or if they are exempted on the grounds of Article 7.28 WHW.

2.

A prospective student who has successfully completed the propaedeutic exam at a recognised institution of higher education in the Netherlands is admissible to the bachelor's programme.

### Article 4

#### Colloquium Doctum for the European Law School bachelor's programme

1

The entrance examination referred to in Article 7.29 WHW comprises the following components:

- a. giving written answers to questions about a text in two foreign languages;
- b. writing a paper in English based on one or more articles from a periodical chosen by the Colloquium Doctum Committee, or explaining any such article, to be decided by the Colloquium Doctum Committee;
- c. giving oral answers in English to questions about the history of the European Union and general history and questions that test analytical skills.

2

The Colloquium Doctum Committee will set additional rules with regard to the entrance examination.

### Article 5

#### Language requirements

Applicants who hold a non-Dutch diploma and meet the pre-education requirements of article 3, may only register for the programme if they have the required level of English. Applicants meet this requirement if they have completed:

- secondary education in an EU/EEA country where English was followed up to and including the final year;
- secondary education in a non-EU/EEA country where English is the national language and language of instruction in education;
- a bachelor's or master's programme of which the language of instruction is English;
- an International or European Baccalaureate, a US high school, or UK GCE A-levels;
- secondary education, or a bachelor's or master's programme where the language of instruction is not English, but the applicant is able to demonstrate sufficient proficiency in English, e.g., by English taught courses, (an) internship(s), or work experience in an English environment.

If an applicant does not meet one of the abovementioned requirements, the applicant will be recommended to submit proof of having passed one of the following language test certificates (or similar accredited certification):

- IELTS with a score of at least 6.0;
- TOEFL with a score of at least 550 (paper-based), or 80 (internet-based);
- TOEIC listening and reading (670) and speaking and writing (290);
- Cambridge [First Certificate in English (FCE) Grade B (scale 173-175), First Certificate in English (FCE) Grade C (scale 169-172)].

The application can be rejected or additional requirements can be set if there are reasonable doubts about English language proficiency.

#### Article 6 Pre-master Law

A person is admissible to the pre-master Law if they hold a hbo-degree or an academic bachelor's degree. The pre-master Law comprises the completion of certain programme components of the bachelor programme European Law School and writing a final essay. Further information/regulations can be found in the separate pre-master Law EER.

### **Chapter 3** **OBJECTIVE AND COMPOSITION OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME**

#### Article 7 Format of the programme

1.  
The programme is only offered full-time.
2.  
The programme starts once a year in September.

#### Article 8 Language of instruction

1.  
Education and assessment is conducted in English.
2.  
Course materials may also be offered in a language other than English.
3.  
See Annex 2 for more information.

#### Article 9 Objective of the European Law School bachelor's programme

1.  
The European Law School bachelor's programme seeks to provide students with an academic education to obtain knowledge of and insight into the main fields of law from a European and comparative perspective as well as the academic and legal skills required to apply such knowledge and insight in relevant contexts. The European Law School enables the student to work independently as a legal professional in the broadest sense and successfully complete a related master's programme. The Programme Intended Learning Outcomes of the European Law School can be found in Annex 3.

2.

The European Law School bachelor programme is a non-qualifying law degree and does not provide automatic access to professional qualifications.

#### Article 10

##### Study load

The bachelor's programme has a study load of 180 credits; each credit represents a study load of 28 hours.

#### Article 11

##### Composition of the European Law School bachelor's programme

1.

The propaedeutic phase of the European Law School programme comprises the following components (the study load is shown for each component):

- Constitutional Law (11 EC) – PUB1201
- Introduction to Private Law (11 EC) – PRI1201
- International and European Law (11 EC) – IER1201
- Foundations of Law (11 EC) – MET1201
- Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning (8 EC) – SLC1001
- Thinking Like a Lawyer (8 EC) – SLC1002
- English Language Proficiency (0 EC)

2.

The post-propaedeutic phase comprises the following components (the study load is shown for each component):

- Private law (11 EC)
- Law of the European Union (11 EC)
- Criminal Law (6 EC)
- Criminal Procedure (6 EC)
- Administrative Law (6 EC)
- Philosophy of Private Law (6 EC)
- Legal Research (8 EC)
- Conflict Prevention and Resolution (6 EC)
- [PLACEHOLDER *Final Legal Challenge / Bachelor Essay*] (12 EC)
- Electives (total 48 EC)

3.

Selected students can participate in the double degree programme offered in collaboration with Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. See Annex 9a. Students whose home university is Universitas Gadjah Mada or Universitas Airlangga can participate in the double degree programmes with these universities, see Annex 9b respectively 9c.

#### Article 12

##### Electives during the post-propaedeutic phase of the bachelor's programme

[PLACEHOLDER]

#### Article 13

##### [Placeholder Final Legal Challenge/Bachelor Essay]

[PLACEHOLDER]

Article 14  
Final examination

The European Law School bachelor's programme is concluded with the bachelor's final examination. To pass the final examination, all programme components listed in Article 11 must be completed with a satisfactory judgement. There is no examination for completion of the propaedeutic phase.

Article 15  
Teaching method

1.  
Teaching is characterized as small-scale and intensive and may be organised in tutorial meetings, skills training, (online) lectures, knowledge clips, and/or individual guidance. The Faculty Board may permit other teaching methods.
2.  
The maximum group size in year 1 and 2 of the bachelor programme is 15 students.
3.  
In year 1 and 2 of the bachelor programme a minimum of 7 intensive contact hours per week is standard for course periods 1, 2, 4 and 5.
4.  
There is no attendance requirement. The assessment of the programme components may be designed in such a way that attendance is actually required.

**Chapter 4**  
**EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATION**

Article 16  
Definition

1.  
Extracurricular education is not part of the bachelor's examination and is included in the list of grades attached to the degree certificate under the category 'extracurricular education' insofar as the units of study have a study load and are assessed.
2.  
The components in this chapter are extracurricular unless stated otherwise.

Article 17  
Honours programme

[PLACEHOLDER]

Article 18  
Moot Courts

1.  
The Faculty recognises and facilitates participation in a number of (inter)national moot court competitions. These competitions, the study load and the selection procedure are specified in a regulation to be determined by the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Moot Court Coordinator and the Board of Examiners.
- 2.

Annually a number of students will be selected by the Moot Court Coordinator for participation in a moot court competition.

Article 19  
MaRBLe

[PLACEHOLDER]

Article 20  
Other forms of extracurricular education

Students can follow other forms of extracurricular education but consent of the Director of Studies is required before it can be included in the grade list as described in article 16(1).

## **Chapter 5 ADMISSION TO COURSES AND ASSESSMENT**

Article 21  
Admission to education

Students are entitled to participate in educational activities in accordance with the annual schedule with a regular study load for the period concerned as described in Article 11 and in accordance with the provisions in Article 22.

Article 22  
Pre-requisites

- For Private Law from year 2 a student must have passed the programme component Introduction to Private Law from year 1;
- For Law of the European Union from year 2 a student must have passed the programme component International and European Law from year 1;
- For Philosophy of Private Law from year 2 a student must have passed the programme components Introduction to Private Law and Foundations of Law from year 1;
- For Legal Research from year 2 a student must have passed the programme components Skills Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning and Thinking Like a Lawyer from year 1;
- For [Placeholder Skills Development and Legal Challenge IV] from year 2 a student must have passed the programme components Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning and Thinking Like a Lawyer from year 1.

Article 23  
Admission to assessment

Students are entitled to participate in the assessment of the bachelor's programme in accordance with the assessment plan of the European Law School bachelor's programme.

## **Chapter 6 ASSESSMENT**

## Article 24

### General provisions

1.

To assess whether a student has fulfilled the requirements of the programme component, the student is assessed on achieving the learning outcomes of the programme component.

2.

To operationalise the provisions in the previous paragraph, an assessment plan is established for the programme. The assessment plan is approved by the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Board of Examiners. The assessment plan is published on the website.

3.

Changes in the assessment plan are made by the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Board of Examiners, in accordance with a specified procedure.

## Article 25

### Grades and qualifications

1.

Programme components are assessed with a whole grade on a 0 to 10 points scale.

2.

The assessment of a programme component is considered satisfactory with a final grade of '6' or higher.

3.

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 25(1), programme components can also be assessed with the qualification 'pass' or 'fail'.

4.

A student cannot waive obtained grades and/or qualifications.

## Article 26

### Assessment methods

1.

A variety of assessment methods are used, distributed evenly over the programme and aligned with the programme. The distribution is included in the assessment plan.

2.

The assessment of a programme component comprises several assessment components. The assessment plan determines how the assessment components are weighted in the final assessment of the programme component and how the final result of the programme component is determined.

3.

Upon request to the Board of Examiners, students with a permanent disability or chronic illness will be given the opportunity to take the assessment in a manner adapted as far as reasonably possible to their individual disability or illness. The Board of Examiners will seek expert advice before deciding.

4.

Oral examinations are conducted in public, unless the Board of Examiners or the examiner concerned has determined otherwise or the student has objected.

## Article 27

### Instructions and Guidelines

The Board of Examiners may determine instructions and guidelines regarding the assessment and determination of the results. These are reflected in the Instructions and Guidelines (I&G).

## **Chapter 7**

### **ASSESSMENT RESULTS**

#### Article 28 Determination and publication

The examiner determines the result of the assessment at the latest within four weeks after the end of the examination period, and provides the Education Office with the necessary data for the purpose of announcing the result to the student. In special cases, the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Board of Examiners, may decide to deviate from this deadline.

#### Article 29 Period of validity

1.  
In principle, the period of validity of assessments of programme components which have been passed, is unlimited.
2.  
With regard to a component for which the assessment was taken more than six years previously, the Board of Examiners may require an additional or replacement assessment to be taken if the knowledge or understanding forming the subject of the assessment is demonstrably outdated or if the skills forming the subject of the assessment are demonstrably outdated. If special circumstances as referred to in Article 7.51(2) WHW occur, the period of six years will be extended by the period during which the student receives financial support from the Financial Support Fund.
3.  
Results obtained for an assessment component of a programme component remain valid during the academic year in question and up to two academic year afterwards, with the aim of enabling the student to make use of the remedial options as follows from the assessment plan.

#### Article 30 Right of access and information and safekeeping obligation

1.  
A student has the right to have access to the graded assessment components and to be informed about the way in which the assessment of the programme component was conducted in accordance with the procedure as determined by the Director of Studies.
2.  
The written assessments will be kept in paper or digital form for two years after the assessment result is determined.
3.  
A [Placeholder Final Legal Challenge/Bachelor Essay] that is assessed with a satisfactory result and its assessment will be kept for at least seven years.

#### Article 31 Fraud and plagiarism



1. Fraud, including plagiarism, means actions or omissions by a student that make it impossible in whole or in part to properly evaluate the student's knowledge, understanding and skills.
2. Plagiarism means the presentation of ideas or words from someone else's texts without (proper) acknowledgement of the source.
3. If the Board of Examiners determines that a student has committed fraud in respect of an assessment component, it will take appropriate measures.
4. The Board of Examiners may, in serious cases of fraud, propose to Maastricht University's Executive Board that the student concerned be permanently de-registered from the programme.
5. Without prejudice to the powers of the Board of Examiners, the Dean has the authority to report a student for forgery.
6. The Rules and Guidelines (R&G) contain further provisions about what constitutes fraud and which sanctions the Board of Examiners may impose.

#### Article 32 Unsuitability (Iudicium Abeundi)

1. In exceptional cases and after a careful weighing of the interests involved, the Dean may ask the Executive Board to terminate or deny a student's registration for the programme if the student's conduct or statements proves them to be unsuitable to practise one or more professions for which the programme concerned is training them, or unsuitable for the practical preparation for the profession. The Board of Examiners may submit a recommendation to that effect to the Dean.
2. If the Dean of the Faculty is asked by the Executive Board for a recommendation concerning a proposed termination or denial of registration based on the reasons stated in the first paragraph, the Dean will in turn ask the Board of Examiners for a recommendation. The recommendation to the Dean will be substantiated.

## **Chapter 8 EXEMPTION**

#### Article 33 Exemption

1. The Board of Examiners is authorised to exempt a student from specific assessment components. In any event, exemption must be granted if a student has successfully completed assessment components which are equivalent in terms of content, study load and level at a recognised higher education institution and if a student has successfully completed the assessment components no more than six years prior to the date of the exemption.
2. No exemption can be granted for an assessment component based on an assessment component from a master's programme.

3.  
No exemption is granted for the [Placeholder Final Legal Challenge/Bachelor Essay].

4.  
The Board of Examiners will not grant an exemption based on assessments of a programme component obtained by a student outside the programme during a period in which the student was excluded by the Board of Examiners from participation in assessment of programme components because of fraud.

## **Chapter 9**

### **STUDY ADVICE**

#### Article 34 Study counselling

The Faculty Board is responsible for the study counselling of the students of the programme. The study advisers have access to data of the student in order to be able to give individual advice.

#### Article 35 Binding Study advice

1.  
In accordance with Article 7.8b(1) WHW, the Faculty Board will issue a study advice to each student with regard to whether or not the student may continue their studies. The study advice will be issued no later than at the end of the student's first registered year for the propaedeutic phase of the programme.

2.  
If the advice as referred to in the first paragraph is negative, it implies a rejection, with due observance of the personal circumstances as described in Article 38.

3.  
If an appeal based on the second or fourth paragraph of Article 38 is successfully invoked, a conditional positive study advice will be issued at the end of the first year of enrolment.

4.  
Without prejudice to the provisions of the first paragraph, in accordance with Article 7.8b(2) WHW, the Faculty Board may issue the study advice to the student so long as the student has not fulfilled the assessment of the programme components relating to the norm of the binding study advice. This option is used only if a conditional positive study advice has been issued.

5.  
A study advice will not be issued to a student whose registration ended prior to 1 February. In that case, any re- enrolment will be regarded as the first year of registration. The student may make use of this arrangement once only.

#### Article 36 Negative study advice

1.  
A negative study advice will be issued to a student in the propaedeutic phase who, at the end of the first year of enrolment as a regular or external student in the propaedeutic phase of the programme, completed fewer than 40 credits of the required programme components of the propaedeutic phase of the programme as listed in article 11(1) by the end of that year of study.

2.

A negative study advice is also issued to a student who was issued a conditional positive study advice referred to in Article 35(3) and has not satisfied the study progress condition included in that advice at the end of the second year of enrolment, namely that the student has obtained at least 40 credits in the propaedeutic phase of the programme as listed in article 11(1).

3.

Before a negative study advice is issued, the student will be offered the opportunity to provide his or her opinion.

4.

The negative study advice referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 will result in the student being refused admission, pursuant to Section 7.8b(3) WHW, to the European Law School bachelor programme only.

5.

The refusal of admission referred to in paragraph 5 means that the student is not allowed to register for the European Law School bachelor programme for the next six academic years.

## Article 37

### Procedure

1.

By no later than the month of March of the first year of enrolment, a warning is issued to a student in the propaedeutic phase who has at that time obtained fewer than 30 credits.

2.

The warning notice states the period within which the student must improve their study results.

3.

If the Faculty Board intends to issue a student with a negative study advice, the student concerned will receive written notification to that effect no later than the month of July of the second year of enrolment.

4.

The student will be given the opportunity to respond at a hearing. The notification referred to in the previous paragraph will also explain how the student can register for the hearing. The hearings take place mid-August.

5.

The study advisers are informed of which students are set to receive a negative study advice. The study adviser may advise the Faculty Board, if requested to do so, and may also provide unsolicited advice.

6.

After the hearing has been held, the Faculty Board will determine whether to issue the negative study advice. The student concerned is informed in writing or digitally of the decision to issue the negative study advice no later than 1 September

7.

A student may lodge an appeal against the negative study advice with the Board of Appeal for Examinations of Maastricht University within six weeks of the date on which the decision was announced.

## Article 38

### Personal circumstances and hardship clause

1.

When issuing a study advice, personal circumstances as referred to in Article 2.1 of the Decree Implementing the WHW are taken into account.

2.

The following personal circumstances will be taken into account:

- a. illness of the person concerned;
- b. physical, sensory or other functional disabilities of the person concerned;
- c. pregnancy and/or childbirth of the person concerned;
- d. exceptional family circumstances;
- e. administrative activities as referred to in Article 2.1(1) of the Implementing Decree of the WHW.
- f. having a top-level sports status recognized at UM.

3.

Students who can reasonably expect to incur a study delay due to personal circumstances should report this to the study adviser. If the study adviser deems it necessary they can draw up an individual study plan to address the study delay incurred by the personal circumstances. The student should report this within 14 days of the occurrence of the circumstances.

4.

In exceptional cases, where applying the rules concerning the negative study advice would result in the student being disproportionately disadvantaged or in considerable unfairness, the Faculty Board may depart from the set regulations in favour of the student.

## **Chapter 10 MONITORING STUDY PROGRESS**

### Article 39

#### Study progress standard

1.

In accordance with the Modern Migration Policy Act (Wet modern migratiebeleid), a student with a residence permit for students must earn at least 50% of the credits allotted to an academic year to retain their permit. This requirement does not apply to exchange students and pre-master students.

2.

The study progress standard is 30 credits for each academic year. In principle, all the credits earned by a student in a year (including exemptions) are taken into account in the determination of the total number of credits.

3.

The study progress standard will apply without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter 7 of these Regulations (BSA).

4.

The UM is obliged to report to the IND each year if a student has not met the study progress standard. The report on a student's progress made over the past academic year is issued in November of each year.

5.

If a student does not meet the 50% study progress standard, they may be eligible to be excused.

### Article 40

#### Grounds for excusability

1.

If the Faculty Board intends to issue a negative decision about whether a student meets the study progress standard, the student will be given the opportunity to adduce circumstances which led to them having failed to meet the requirement.

2.

The following circumstances are taken into account:

- a. Illness of the person concerned;
- b. Physical, sensory or other functional disabilities of the person concerned;
- c. Pregnancy and/or childbirth of the person concerned;
- d. Exceptional family circumstances;
- e. Board activities as referred to in Article 2.1 (1) of the Implementing Decree of the WHW;
- f. An insufficiently feasible degree programme;
- g. Having a top-level sports status recognized at UM;
- h. Other causes which result in considerable unfairness (hardship clause).

3.

Students who can reasonably expect to incur a study delay due to personal circumstances should report this to the study adviser. If the study adviser deems it necessary they can draw up an individual study plan to address the study delay incurred by the personal circumstances. The student should report this within 14 days of the occurrence of the circumstances.

## **Chapter 11**

### **FINAL EXAMINATION**

Article 41

Degree; certificate

1.

The Board of Examiners decides once a month on the awarding of the bachelor's certificate and the degree granted.

2.

The Board of Examiners issues a certificate as proof that the bachelor's final examination has been completed successfully. The certificate is signed by or on behalf of the Chairperson of the Board of Examiners and the Dean. The certificate is awarded in public unless the Board of Examiners decides otherwise in exceptional cases.

3.

Those students who have successfully completed the bachelor's final examination are awarded the Bachelor of Laws (LLB) European Law School.

4.

The examinee is also presented with a separate list of grades when the certificate is awarded.

5.

A student who is entitled to a certificate may request, stating grounds, that the Board of Examiners refrain from awarding it for the time being. Any such request must be submitted at least one month before the final assessment component has been taken. The Board of Examiners will always grant the request - for a period to be determined - if the student:

- has been selected by the faculty for an extracurricular internship or an extracurricular exchange, or
- holds or will hold a board position for which they will be awarded financial support from the Financial Support Fund for at least nine months, or
- holds or will hold an INKOM board position.

The Board of Examiners may also grant the request if not doing so would result in considerable unfairness.

6.

The Board of Examiners may award the Cum Laude or Summa Cum Laude distinction in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Instructions and Guidelines.

#### Article 42

##### Grade Point Average (GPA)

1.

The Board of Examiners may provide a student with a certificate confirming their GPA if they submit a reasoned request to that effect (for example, for a master's programme registration). The GPA is indicated only on the transcript, not on the official grade list.

2.

The GPA equals the weighted average of all final numerical grades on the students' Bachelor's grade transcript. The weighting is based on the ECTS credits of the educational units of the programme.

3.

The GPA is calculated as (numerical grade \* EC) + (numerical grade \* EC) +... / total EC.

4.

Excluded from the GPA calculation are programme components that are awarded a pass or fail and programme components that are awarded with a No Grade (NG).

#### Article 43

##### Certificate Honours programme

1.

If the Honours programme as referred to in Article 17 has been successfully completed, a certificate stating this shall be issued in addition to the certificate referred to in Article 41. The certificate is based on the model established by UM's Executive Board.

2.

To obtain this certificate the student must successfully complete the requirements of the regular bachelor's final examination and the components of the honours programme.

3.

The Honours Programme Coordinator determines whether the student has fulfilled all the specific requirements of the honours programme.

#### Article 44

##### Appeal

On all decisions of the Board of Examiners communicated to the student to which an appeal is possible, the student is informed of the possibility of appeal to the Examination Appeals Board ex Article 7.61 WHW (which provision is included in these regulations) and the time limit within which this appeal must be lodged.

#### Article 45

##### Free programme

A request for approval of a free program as referred to in Article 7.3j of the WHW must be submitted to the Board of Examiners in a motivated written form.

## Chapter 12

### FINAL PROVISIONS AND IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS

## Article 46 Mandate

1.

A staff member of the Education Office may be authorised to exercise the powers of the Faculty Board and the Director of Studies as specified in these Regulations.

2.

The Board of Examiners may authorise its Chairperson and/or one or more members to exercise its powers as specified in these Regulations.

3.

The Faculty Board authorises the Dean to issue the binding study advice. The Dean will sign the letters concerned and in the absence of the Dean, the Education portfolio holder will be authorised to do so. The hearings and appeal proceedings, if any, concerning the binding study advice may be conducted by (a member of) the BSA Committee on behalf of the Faculty Board.

4.

The Faculty Board authorises the Dean to issue decisions concerning whether or not a student has met the study progress requirement as referred to in Article 39. The Dean will sign the letters concerned and in the absence of the Dean, the Education portfolio holder will be authorised to do so. Hearings may be held on behalf of the Faculty Board. Hearings and appeal proceedings, if any, concerning failure to meet the study progress requirement as referred to in Article 39 may be conducted by (a member of) the MoMi Committee on behalf of the Faculty Board.

## Article 47 Amendment

1.

The Faculty Board lays down amendments to these Regulations by means of a separate decision after having heard the Director of Studies and the competent advisory body, i.e. Faculty Council or the relevant Programme Committee.

2.

None of the amendments made will have application to the present academic year unless it can be reasonably assumed that any such amendments will not adversely affect the students' interests.

## Article 48 Evaluation

The Faculty Board is responsible for conducting a regular evaluation of the programmes and will always consider, for the purposes of monitoring and, where necessary, adjusting the study load, the resultant claim on students' time.

## Article 49 Hardship clause

1.

The Board of Examiners is authorised to depart from these Regulations in favour of the student, if application of these Regulations would result in inequitable consequences of a predominant nature. This applies for the Board of Examiners for those matters in which the Board of Examiners is authorized in accordance with the WHW. The same applies to the Director of Studies for the exercise of their competences pursuant to the Faculty Regulations.

2.

There are inequitable consequences of a predominant nature if the strict application of the Regulations leads to consequences that were not foreseen by the author of these Regulations and that are so disadvantageous for the student concerned that they could never have been intended by the author of these Regulations.

3.

Personal circumstances do not play part in determining the existence of inequitable consequences of a predominant nature.

Article 50

Unforeseen cases

The Faculty Board will make a decision in cases not provided for by these Regulations.

Article 51

Entry into force

These regulations will enter into effect on 1 September 2023 and expire on 1 September 2024.

Adopted by the Faculty Board on 19 April 2023.



## **ANNEX**

to the 2023-2024 Education and Examination Regulations for the bachelor programme European Law School of Maastricht University's Faculty of Law.

### **Annex 1**

#### **TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Transitional arrangement as a result of curriculum revision of year 1 of the European Law School bachelor's programme as from September 2023.

1.

As of September 2023 education of the study programme of the propaedeutic phase/year 1 as mentioned in article 10 of the Education and Examination Regulations of the unrevised bachelor programme European Law School 2023/2024, will no longer be offered.

2.

Students who are enrolled in the European Law School programme as of September 2022 or earlier are entitled to two additional assessment opportunities in 2023/2024 to complete the respective programme components of the propaedeutic phase/year 1 as mentioned in article 10 of the Education and Examination Regulations of the unrevised bachelor programme European Law School 2023/2024.

3.

As of 2024/2025 only the study programme of the propaedeutic phase/year 1 as mentioned in article 11 of these regulations will be offered and assessed.

4.

Students in the propaedeutic phase/year 1 whose registration has ended prior to 1 February 2023 and reregister for the study programme of 2023/2024 or later, must fulfil the requirement of the study programme as mentioned in article 11 of these regulations.

## **Annex 2**

### **Notes on Article 8**

#### **Language of instruction**

The choice for the language of instruction of the programme is in line with the UM Code of Conduct on language in accordance with the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (WHW) art. 7.2.

Because of the specific educational nature and profile of the European Law School Bachelor Programme, teaching and examinations are conducted in English. This guarantees the quality of education, because:

- The content of the programme has an international orientation and focus. It deals with comparative law - comparing for instance English, French, German and Dutch law, as well as US and South African Law – as well as European Law – including the law of the European Union. A lingua franca to study and compare these fields is needed. We do this in an international classroom setting. With students from over 65 different nationalities, the way in which these systems are studied and especially discussed, creates a European (and even international) environment.
- The academic community is internationally oriented and the staff is international. The international classroom of the European Law School contains over 68 nationalities. Staff members come from different countries as well. With over 40% of international staff, this is a truly international working environment. Students and staff work together on research projects (such as MARBLE (for bachelor students) and PREMIUM (for master students)). Teaching staff all have teaching qualifications (UTQ) and most staff members hold a PhD degree. Staff teaching in the European Law School have at least C1 level English.
- The labour market demand is internationally oriented (English speaking) alumni. European Law School graduates go on to our own Master programmes as well as master programmes at other universities (about 50/50), and end up working for European Institutions, or in companies around the European institutions, international organisations or non-governmental organisations.

The student intake and current population is internationally diverse and English is the common language. The ELS bachelor programme takes in about 5-10% of Dutch students and 90-95% of foreign students.

#### **Language requirements**

Applicants who hold a non-Dutch diploma and meet the pre-education requirements of article 3, may only register for the programme if they have the required level of English, corresponding to an academic IELTS 6.0 at least. Applicants meet this requirement if they have completed:

- secondary education in an EU/EEA country where English was followed up to and including the final year;
- secondary education in a non-EU/EEA country where English is the national language and language of instruction in education;
- a bachelor's or master's programme of which the language of instruction is English;
- an International or European Baccalaureate, a US high school, or UK GCE A-levels;
- secondary education, or a bachelor's or master's programme where the language of instruction is not English, but the applicant is able to demonstrate sufficient

proficiency in English, e.g., by English taught courses, (an) internship(s), or work experience in an English environment.

If an applicant does not meet one of the abovementioned requirements, the applicant will be recommended to submit proof of having passed one of the following language test certificates (or similar accredited certification):

- IELTS with a score of at least 6.0;
- TOEFL with a score of at least 550 (paper-based), or 80 (internet-based);
- TOEIC listening and reading (670) and speaking and writing (290);
- Cambridge [First Certificate in English (FCE) Grade B (scale 173-175), First Certificate in English (FCE) Grade C (scale 169-172)].

The application can be rejected or additional requirements can be set if there are reasonable doubts about English language proficiency.

### **Annex 3**

#### **Programme Intended Learning outcomes**

A. A graduate has the following academic knowledge of and insight into the content of the law:

- I. The graduate has knowledge of and insight into the most important areas of international and European law, as well as national law, linked to the most recent developments, academic research in the relevant area and societal reality.
- II. The graduate has knowledge of and insight into the effect of international law and European law on the national legal systems. The graduate can approach the most important areas of national law from a European and/or comparative perspective.
- III. The graduate has basic knowledge of and insight into a number of meta-legal disciplines such as history, philosophy, legal theory, and psychology of law, as well as criminological and legal-economical principles.

B. A graduate can apply the abovementioned knowledge/insight in the following manner:

- I. The graduate can distil a problem from a case modified to bachelor's level and identify the relevant legal rules and criteria. The graduate can apply relevant strategies to solve these cases, including the comparative method.
- II. The graduate is able to collect, select, analyse and critically process legislation, case law, doctrine, and other relevant legal materials.
- III. The graduate is able to critically reflect and is therefore able to assess a line of argumentation and ask critical questions about it. He can develop and defend a legal line of argumentation.
- IV. The graduate is able to, independently and correctly, communicate, orally or in writing, legal questions and problems, information, ideas, argumentation and solutions. For that aim the graduate uses the most appropriate argumentation, conversational or presentation technique. He is able to fulfil the various related roles.
- V. The graduate is able to write a substantial academic essay, paper or thesis independently.
- VI. The graduate is able to approach problems from various angles and/or approach various interests or perspectives and provide theoretical justification for these.
- VII. The graduate is able to include socially relevant or ethically relevant aspects in his reasoning.
- VIII. The graduate is aware of the social and historical context in which the law operates.
- IX. The graduate is able to recognise the role of his own value system in his own thinking/acting.
- X. The graduate is able to use the English language in a legal context.
- XI. The graduate has intercultural skills that enable him to work in an international environment.

C. Learning skills:

- I. The graduate is able to plan, execute and evaluate his own approach to learning with an attitude appropriate to life-long learning.
- II. The graduate is able to work in a team.
- III. The graduate is able to follow a Master programme that fits the Bachelor programme.
- IV. The graduate is able to exercise a profession at the level of a bachelor's graduate.

**Annex 4**  
**Double Degree programme with Universidad Autónoma de Madrid**  
**for students starting ELS in AY 23/24 and applying to DDP in 24/25:**

A. Programme

1

The double degree programme with Universidad Autónoma de Madrid comprises a study programme spread over four years of study. The programme is compiled in such a way that students can meet the requirements of both the bachelor's programme of the European Law School at Maastricht University and the Grado en Derecho at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. If the student successfully completes the programme, they are awarded the Bachelor of Laws (LLB) in European Law School by Maastricht University and the Grado en Derecho by Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

2

Students selected by Maastricht University study the first two years in Maastricht and the last two years in Madrid. Students selected by Universidad Autónoma de Madrid study the first two years in Madrid and the last two years in Maastricht.

3

Participating students meet the requirements for the European Law School bachelor's programme as follows, as specified in article 11 of these regulations:

- a) The components of the programme referred to in Article 11.1 and Article 11.2 are mandatory components. The students selected in Madrid are granted an exemption for the course Criminal Law based on the 'Introducción al derecho penal (6 credits)' and 'Derecho penal, parte especial (6 credits)' courses passed in Madrid.
- b) As part of the electives, as referred to in article 11.2, the following programme components are taken during the two years in Maastricht: Comparative Civil Procedure and European Company Law. The remaining electives, amounting to 36 credits, are taken during the 'Study Abroad at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid'. This study abroad entails the courses taken in Madrid as part of the double degree programme.
- c) To complete the European Law School bachelor programme, the student must complete the Bachelor essay. The student may be required to complete an additional final work to complete the requirements of the Grado en Derecho at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

4

Students selected in Madrid are required to meet a study progress standard of at least 55 ECTS in the first year of their studies in Maastricht to be permitted to continue in the European Law School bachelor.

5

The Maastricht rules and procedures apply to the components followed in Maastricht and the Madrid rules and procedures apply to the components followed in Madrid.

B. Application and selection (only applicable to students starting the programme in Maastricht)

1

A call for applications for the double degree programme is made in December of the second year of the programme. Only students who are on schedule in their bachelor studies are eligible to apply.

2

Conditional selections are made in January/February and are based on

- a) Study progress and results;
- b) Motivation letter;
- c) Command of the Spanish language; and
- d) An interview

3

The conditional selection will be converted into a definite placement at the end of the second year if the candidate has successfully completed the required components of study at Maastricht University, with the exception of the bachelor essay.